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Notes on a Small Herpetological Collection from Guerrero

BY

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ABSTRACT. A collection of snakes and lizards made in the vicinity of Chilpancingo, Guerrero by W. Wilmot Brown is reported. A single new subspecies, *Coniophanes piceivittis taylora* is described.

This paper is based on a small collection of Mexican reptiles acquired by the Kansas University Museum of Natural History from Mr. W. Wilmot Brown. The collecting was done within a 15 km. radius of Chilpancingo, Guerrero. Unfortunately neither exact localities nor approximate elevations are appended but undoubtedly certain specimens came from considerably higher elevations than the city itself. Chilpancingo is located on the Mexico-Acapulco Highway at an elevation of approximately 1380 meters. The city lies on the southern drainage of the Sierra Madre del Sur. The famous collecting locality, Omilteme, (elevation 2460 meters) is located about ten kilometers west of Chilpancingo.

To the west of the city, the mountains of the Sierra Madre del Sur range rise rapidly to reach a maximum elevation of 3700 m. and extend westward for about 275 km. where the range terminates at the Río Balsas. To the eastward the mountains are somewhat lower than at Chilpancingo. This low pass divides the Sierra Madre del Sur from its extension into Oaxaca. The range is separated from the Mexican Plateau on the north by the Balsas Basin and is isolated on the south by the Pacific Ocean.

It is in this area that a great number of endemic species are found. Taylor * has reported 64 endemic species of reptiles and Amphibia in this region (1940). The most surprising character of the fauna has to do with the absence of all salamanders save for what is regarded

* Taylor, E. H., "Island" Faunas on the Mexican Plateau; Proc. Eighth Amer. Sci. Cong., vol. III, Biol. Sci., pp. 503-504.

as the most primitive Mexican plethodontid, *Pseudoeurycea belli*. One can reasonably account for the absence of other forms of plethodontids only by postulating salt water isolation for the area for a considerable period of time, as it hardly seems possible that the Balsas Basin could act as such a barrier. To what extent geological evidence will bear this out, I do not know.

The following species are present in this collection:

SAURIA

Barisia gadovii gadovii (Boulenger)

SERPENTES

Leptotyphlops maximus Loveridge

Drymarchon corais rubidus Smith

Elaphe chlorosoma (Günther)

Lampropeltis doliata blanchardi Stuart

Masticophis flagellum lineatus (Bocourt)

Salvadora mexicana (Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril)

Storeria storerioides (Cope)

Thamnophis chrysocephalus (Cope)

Thamnophis eques eques (Reuss)

Trimorphodon latifascia Peters

Leptodeira maculata (Hallowell)

Coniophanes piceivittis taylori subsp. nov.

Sonora michoacensis michoacensis (Dugès)

Oxybelis auratus (Bell)

SYSTEMATIC REPORT

Barisia gadovii gadovii (Boulenger)

Gerrhonotus gadovii Boulenger, 1913, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 8, vol. 12, p. 564.

Barisia gadovii gadovii Tihen, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., vol. 33, 1949, pp. 230-231.

Three specimens of *Barisia gadovii gadovii* (KUMNH Nos. 23792, 23793, and 23794) are said to have been collected in "the vicinity of Chilpancingo," Guerrero. However one supposes that they came from the mountain west of, and at a higher elevation than the city itself. The type locality, Omilteme, Guerrero, is at an elevation of 2460 meters and about 10 kilometers west from Chilpancingo.

Examination of these specimens revealed the following data: postrostral absent in specimens No. 23793 and No. 23794, but present in specimen No. 23792 separating the two supranasals; a small pair of supranasals separating internasals from nasals; a pair of canthals lying on either side and broadly in contact with fronto-nasal; three lateral supraoculars; five medial supraoculars; supra-ciliaries 5-4 in No. 23792, 5-5 in No. 23793, 4-4 in No. 23794; one pre-

ocular; two suboculars; two postoculars; four primary and four secondary temporals; supralabials 9-10 in each specimen; infralabials 8-8 in Nos. 23792 and 23794, 7-8 in No. 23793; postmental paired, followed by three large pairs of chinshields.

Further data is given in the table.

SCALE COUNTS AND MEASUREMENTS (IN MM.) OF *BARISIA GADOVII GADOVII*
(Boulenger)

No.	23792	23793	23794
Snout to vent.....	66	73	83
Tail length	115	138	119
Right forelimb	15	16	17
Left forelimb	17	17	17
Right hindlimb	20	21	22
Left hindlimb	21	22	23
Snout to ear.....	14	17	16
Axila to groin.....	37	39	48
Snout to forelimb.....	23	25	26
Parietal to above anus.....	44	48	51
Number of caudals.....	79	90	65
Dorsal scales at mid-body.....	16	16	18
Ventral scales at mid-body.....	12	12	12

Leptotyphlops maximus Loveridge

Leptotyphlops maximus Loveridge, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., vol. 45, 1932, pp. 151-152; Taylor, Copeia, 1939, No. 1, pp. 4-5, figs. 3-4; Klauber, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 9, 1940, pp. 120-122, map 1.

There is one specimen of this large blind snake in the collection, which gives the following data: supralabials 2; infralabials 3; 14 scale rows around body; ventrals 219; caudals 15; anal single; total length 210 mm; tail length 9 mm; tail length contained in body length $23 \frac{1}{3}$ times.

In alcohol the specimen is brown above with the underside pink. A casual glance gives one the impression that the scales contain a pattern fringing their edges. However on closer inspection, the scale edge is seen not to coincide with the pattern. Upon removal of the outer epidermis, there is seen the uncornified part of the scale lying beneath. It appears as if the outer epidermis has grown caudad from the deeper portion of the underneath scale, its posterior edge becoming free as occurs in the growth of a fingernail.

Drymarchon corais rubidus Smith

Drymarchon corais rubidus Smith, Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. 31, 1941, pp. 474-476, map fig. 2 (part).

Two specimens in this collection are referred to this subspecies (K.U.M.N.H. Nos. 23799 and 26728). Head scales normal; supralabials eight, the antepenultimate labial in contact with the temporal

but not with the postocular; one preocular; two postoculars; temporals 2-2; anal entire.

The color is in accord with that given by Smith (*loc. cit.*) except the female, which I judge to be half-grown, has retained a pattern on the dorsal surface. The pattern, a series of pink chevronlike bars, one scale row in width, commences on the nape and continues throughout the body but disappears on the tail. The bands are not discrete, but are infiltrated with the black color. The smaller, male specimen is uniformly black on the dorsal surface with only a faint suggestion of a pattern.

DATA ON DRYMARCHON CORAIS RUBIDUS Smith

No.	Sex	Scale formula	Ventrals	Caudals	Infra-labials	Total length	Tail length
23799	♀	17-17-15	198	69	8-9	1500	260
26728	♂	19-17-15	197	59	8-8	1130	185

Elaphe chlorosoma Günther

Coluber chlorosoma Günther, Biologia Centrali-Americana, Rept., 1894, pp. 115-116, pl. 41.
Elaphe chlorosoma Stejneger and Barbour, A Checklist of North American Amphibians and Reptiles, ed. 1, 1917, p. 82; Smith, Copeia, 1941, No. 3, pp. 134-135.

There are three specimens of *Elaphe chlorosoma* in this collection, two adults and fortunately one juvenile, KUMNH Nos. 23781-23783. The juvenile has a somewhat larger count of spots on the body than those mentioned by Smith (*loc. cit.*). He reported 57 spots, this one having approximately 66. The fact that this juvenile and two adults were collected from the same general area, seem to confirm in some measure the opinion of Smith (*loc. cit.*) that *Elaphe mutabilis* (Cope) represents the juvenile pattern of *chlorosoma*. However, as shown in the table, the juvenile has a lower ventral count and higher caudal count.

The three specimens are identical in the following characteristics: infralabials 10; preoculars 1; postoculars 2; loreal 1; temporals 3, 4; chinshields 2; anal divided. The wide range in the ventral count found in these three specimens (247-278, a difference of 31 scales) is especially noteworthy and may suggest that two forms are involved.

DATA ON ELAPHE CHLOROSOMA Günther

No.	Sex	Scale formula	Ventrals	Caudals	Total length	Tail length	Supra-labials
23781	♀	33-35-25	267	88	1260	210	9-10
23782	♀	31-35-23	278	93	1170	210	8
23783	♂	31-35-23	247	108	380	80	8

Lampropeltis doliata blanchardi Stuart

Lampropeltis polyzona blanchardi Stuart, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, No. 309, 1935, pp. 1-6. Taylor, Univ. of Kansas Sci. Bull., vol. 26, 1939 (1940), p. 467, pl. 49.

Lampropeltis triangulum blanchardi Dunn, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, No. 353, 1937, p. 8.

Lampropeltis doliata blanchardi Klauber, Copeia, No. 1, pp. 10-11, 1948.

Nine specimens of *Lampropeltis doliata blanchardi* Stuart are in this collection. They are identical in the following characteristics: supralabials 7, infralabials 8, preoculars 1, postoculars 2, temporals 2 + 3, chinshields 2, loreal 1, anal single.

The snout is totally black with no evidence of a white snout band. These specimens show a slightly higher average ventral count than that given by Smith,* 212 as compared to 208.

LAMPROPELTIS DOLIATA BLANCHARDI Stuart

No.	Sex	Scale formula	Ventrals	Caudals	Total length	Tail length
23772	♂	21-21-19	211	51	650	93
23773	♀	21-19-19	216	46	740	102
23774	♀	21-21-19	209	47	370	52
23775	♀	21-19-19	218	50	900	129
23776	♂	21-21-19	215	28	780	75
23777	♂	21-19-19	210	54	900	132
23778	♂	21-21-19	211	53	870	130
23779	♀	21-21-19	212	49	810	109
23780	♀	21-21-19	211	49	550	84

Masticophis flagellum lineatus (Bocourt)

Bascanon lineatus Bocourt, Mission scientifique au Mexique et dans l'Amérique centrale: Etude sur les reptiles, livr. 12, 1890, pp. 700-701, pl. 48, fig. 1.

Masticophis lineatus Ortenburger, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, No. 139, 1923, p. 2; Mem. Univ. Michigan Mus. Zool., vol. 1, 1928, pp. 134-138, p. 125.

Coluber striolatus Mertens, Zoologica (Stuttgart), vol. 32, 1934, p. 190 (substitute name for *Coluber lineatus* (Bocourt), a secondary homonym of *Coluber lineatus* Linnaeus (*Lygophis lineatus*)).

A series of six specimens was obtained in the Chilpancingo region (KUMNH Nos. 24104-24109). The dorsal color, at a glance, appears to be bluish gray, but upon closer inspection of the specimens, the dorsal scales are seen to be tipped with black and small cream-colored lines are faintly discernible. The venter is cream with the outer margins of each ventral scale taking on the gray dorsal color. The lips and chin are heavily mottled. The supralabials of each specimen are 8-8, with the fourth and fifth entering the orbit; preoculars 2; postoculars 2; loreal 1; anal divided; scale formula 19-17-13.

* Smith, H. M., Proc. of the Rochester Acad. Sci., Sept. 10, 1942, vol. 8, pp. 199-260.

DATA ON MASTICOPHIS FLAGELLUM LINEATUS (Bocourt)

No.	Sex	Ventrals	Caudals	Infra- labials	Temporal	Total length	Tail length
24104	♂	192	129	10	2-3	1570	460
24105	♂	194	77	10	2-3	1460	300
24106	♂	194	108	10-11	2-2 2-3	1440	380
24107	♂	192	129	10	2-2 2-2	1450	440
24108	♀	193	97	10	2-3	1340	340
24109	♀	195	116	10-11	2-2 2-3	1235	350

Salvadora mexicana (Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril)

Zamenis mexicanus Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril, *Erpétologie générale*, vol. 7, pt. 1, 1854, pp. 695-696.—Bocourt, *Mission scientifique au Mexique et dans l'Amérique Centrale; Etude sur les reptiles*, livr. 11, 1888, p. 664, pl. 46, fig. 5.

Salvadora mexicana Günther, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 3, vol. 12, 1863, p. 349.—Bogert, *Copeia*, 1939, No. 3, pp. 144-145.

There is only one specimen of *Salvadora mexicana* in this collection (KUMNH No. 23784). The specimen is an adult male, measuring 1213 mm. total length, with a tail length of 460 mm. In alcohol the ground color is cream with four longitudinal brown or black stripes running almost the full length of the snake, fading out only near the tip of the tail and interrupted in the neck regions by eight or ten cross bars. There are some black spots on the outer margins of the ventrals in the anterior third of the body. The following scale characters are in evidence: scale formula 17-17-13, ventrals 192, caudals 140; supralabials 9, infralabials 10, preoculars 1, postoculars 2, temporals 2 + 2, chinshields 2, loreal 1, anal divided.

Storeria storerioides (Cope)

Tropidoconium storerioides Cope, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, vol. 17, 1865, pp. 190-191.

Storeria storerioides Garman, *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.*, vol. 8, No. 3, 1883, p. 29; Taylor and Smith, *Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull.*, vol. 25, 1938 (1939), pp. 249-251, fig. 3 (head only); Smith, *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, vol. 93, 1943, p. 473.

Hemigenius variabilis Dugès, *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* vol. 25, 1888, pp. 182-183, fig. 2 (type locality, Guanajuato; type in Mus. Alfredo Dugès, Univ. Guanajuato, Mexico).

There is one specimen (KUMNH No. 23788) of *Storeria storerioides* in this collection, having the following characteristics: scale formula 15-15-15; ventrals 128; caudals 50; anal divided; supralabials 7-6; infralabials 7; loreal 1; preoculars 2; postoculars 3; temporals 1 + 2; chinshields 2 pairs; total length 270 mm; tail length 60 mm; coloration reddish brown with dark brown chevron-like bands faintly discernible on the upper 1/3 of the body.

Thamnophis chrysocephalus (Cope)

- Eutaenia chrysocephalus* Cope, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., vol. 22, 1884 (1885) pp. 173-174.
Thamnophis chrysocephalus Smith, Zoologica, vol. 27, 1942, p. 104; Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 93, 1943, pp. 478-479.
Thamnophis eburatus Taylor, Herpetologica, vol. 1, 1940, pp. 187-189, pl. 19, text fig. 2 (type locality, Cerro San Felipe, Oaxaca; type, E. H. Taylor-H. M. Smith coll. No. 5556).

This collection contains one specimen of *Thamnophis chrysocephalus* (KUMNH No. 23785). It is a female measuring 580 mm. total length and 150 mm. tail length. On the upper surface the color, in alcohol, is a midnight blue. The venter is blue, spotted with pink. The underside of the chin and infralabials is an immaculate pink. The supralabials are also spotted with pink.

Thamnophis eques eques (Reuss)

- Coluber eques* Reuss, Zool. Misc., 1834, pp. 152-155, pl. 8, fig. 2.
Thamnophis eques eques Gloyd and Smith, Bull. Chicago Acad. Sci., vol. 6, 1942, p. 234; Smith, Zoologica, vol. 27, 1942, pp. 106-108.
Thamnophis cyrtopsis cyclides Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 13, 1861, pp. 229-230 (type locality unknown, "Cape St. Lucas"; type, USNM No. 5023).
Entaenia pulchrilatus Cope, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. vol. 22, 1884 (1885), p. 174 (type locality, Guanajuato; type USNM No. 9899).

Two specimens collected in the Chilpancingo region are referred to this subspecies (KUMNH Nos. 23797 and 23798).

Head scales normal; supralabials eight, the fifth and sixth in contact with lower postocular; infralabials eleven, five in contact with anterior chinshields; one preocular; two postoculars; anal single; scale formula 19-19-17. A very distinct median light stripe, involving only the vertebral row of scales, runs the entire length of the body; dark spots present on scales below the lateral light line, at least anteriorly, visible without spreading the scales.

DATA ON THAMNOPHIS EQUES EQUES

No.	Sex	Ventrals	Caudals	Total length	Tail length
23797	♀	151	85	410	110
23798	♂	150	83	810	210

Trimorphodon latifascia (Peters)

- Trimorphodon biscutata latifascia* Peters, Monatsb. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1869, p. 877.
Trimorphodon latifascia Taylor, Univ. Kan. Sci. Bull., vol. 25, 1938 (1939), pp. 364-365, pl. 36, fig. 2; and vol. 26, 1939 (1940), p. 479, pl. 52; Smith, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 91, 1941, p. 160, map, fig. 38.

There are four Guerrero specimens of this rare *Trimorphodon* in the collection, two adult females, one adult male, and one juvenile. Heretofore the known range was Morelos and southeastern Puebla.

The only discernible difference between these specimens and the group described by Taylor* is in the number of spots. The num-

* Taylor, E. H., Univ. Kan. Sci. Bull., vol. 26, 1939 (1940), p. 479, pl. 52.

bers recorded by Taylor are 13-15 on the body and 5-7 on the tail, with the highest total (body + tail) being 22, and the lowest total being 19. The four specimens in this collection have a range of 15-17 spots on body and 7½-10½ on the tail, with a high total of 27½ and a low total of 23. The ground color of the adults is tan, (on the juvenile, pink), the spots themselves ranging from grey in their middle to black at their periphery.

DATA ON TRIMORPHODON LATIFASCIA (Peters)

Number	24100	24101	24102	24103
Sex	♀	♀	♂	♀
Ventrals	218	215	215	215
Caudals	66	74	78	59
Scale formula	23-23-16	23-23-17	23-23-16	23-23-16
Supralabials	8-9	8-8	8-10	8-8
Infralabials	13-13	12-12	13-13	12-13
Loreals	3	3	3	3
Preoculars	3	3	3	3
Postoculars	3	3	3	3
Spots on body.....	17	15	17	16
Spots on tail.....	8	8	10½	7½

Leptodeira maculata (Hallowell)

Megalops maculatus Hallowell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 12, 1860 (1861), p. 468.

Leptodeira septentrionalis maculata Dunn, Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci., vol. 22, 1936, p. 697.

Leptodeira maculata Taylor, Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull., vol. 25, 1938 (1939), pp. 337-342, figs. 6-7, pl. 31, fig. 1, pl. 32, pl. 33, figs. 1-3; Smith, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 93, 1943, pp. 440-441.

Leptodeira personata Cope, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 20, 1868 (1869), p. 310 (type locality, Mazatlán, Sinaloa).

There is a single male specimen of *Leptodeira maculata* in the collection (KUMNH No. 23786). The specimen has the following characteristics: scale formula 21-23-17; ventrals 186; caudals 79; anal divided; supralabials 8; infralabials 9-10; preoculars 2; postoculars 2; temporals 1 + 2; chinshields 2; total length 580 mm; tail length 130 mm. There are 32 black blotches on the body and 17 on the tail. The dorsal blotches on the body reach the second or third scale row, the majority reaching only the third. In alcohol the ground color is tan to gray with black bands.

Coniophanes piceivittis taylori, subsp. nov.

Type.—EHT-HMS No. 23523, Agua del Obispo, Gro., 1940, E. H. Taylor collector.

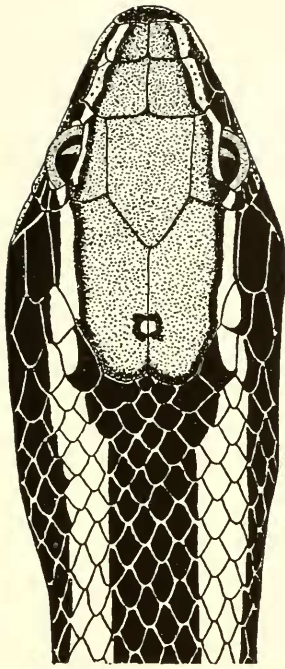
EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXIV

FIG. 1. *Coniophanes piceivittis taylori* subsp. nov. Type specimen. Dorsal view of head. Actual head width 8 mm.

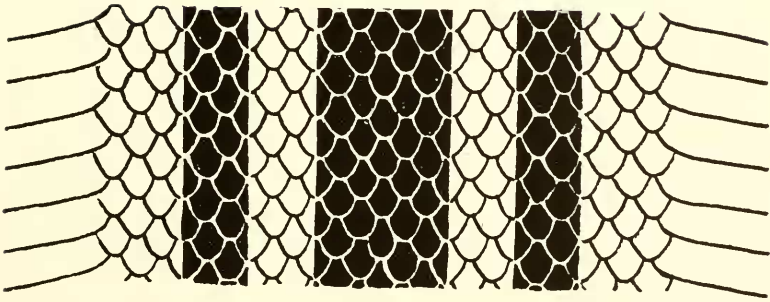
FIG. 2. *Coniophanes piceivittis taylori*. Dorsal color pattern (enlarged, diagrammatic).

FIG. 3. *Coniophanes piceivittis piceivittis* Cope. Dorsal color pattern (enlarged, diagrammatic).

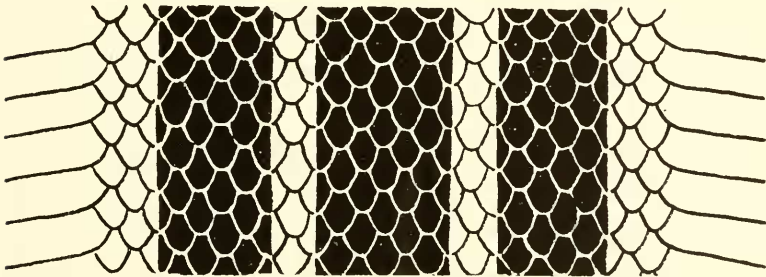
PLATE XXIV



1



2



3

Paratypes.—EHT-HMS Nos. 23524, 8 m. east of Chilpancingo, Gro., E. H. Taylor collector; 5197, Km 357 on Mexico-Acapulco Highway, Gro., E. H. Taylor collector; KUMNH No. 23789, Chilpancingo, Gro., W. W. Brown collector.

Diagnosis.—Similar to *Coniophanes piceivittis piceivittis* in general characters but differing in having an elongate frontal, its length equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$ times distance of frontal from tip of snout (in *p. piceivittis* shorter than its distance to tip of snout) and with somewhat shorter prefrontals; color pattern in general similar to *p. piceivittis* but differing in having head brown above instead of black; in having a small cream-colored, black-bordered ocellus (See Fig. 1) on parietals (no such spot present in *p. piceivittis*). The inferior lateral stripe commencing on middle of fourth scale row and occupying two and two half scale rows as compared with *p. piceivittis* which has the lateral stripe commencing on middle of third scale row and occupying three and two half scale rows. Separating lateral stripe from median dorsal stripe is an intervening space of cream ground color, which occupies two and one half scale rows as compared to $1\frac{1}{2}$ scale rows in *p. piceivittis*; median dorsal black stripe occupies five and two half scale rows, while that of *p. piceivittis* with six and two half-rows, or seven complete scale rows (See Fig. 2).

Description of type.—Rostral $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as wide as high, plainly visible from above; internasals two-thirds length of prefrontals; prefrontals as wide as long; frontal $1\frac{1}{4}$ times as long as distance from frontal to tip of snout; parietals $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as the distance from snout to frontal. Nasal divided, posterior part larger; loreal squarish, a little longer than high; two preoculars, upper large, lower small; two postoculars, the upper being the larger; temporals $1 + 2 + 3$, the anterior temporal bordering both postoculars. Supralabials eight, ascending order of size: 2, 3, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 7; fourth and fifth bordering the eye; infralabials nine, first four bordering the first pair of chinshields; scale formula 21-25-19; all scales smooth, except (in male specimens) keeled scales present on the first two scale rows on sides above anal region; scales without apical pits. Ventrals 169, caudals 90; anal divided.

Color.—Pattern consisting of three longitudinal black stripes on a ground color of cream, the stripes commencing on snout and continuing to within the second or third scale from the tip of the tail. Lateral black stripe commencing in the middle of the fourth scale row and occupying two and two half scale rows; separating lateral from medial dorsal stripe is an intervening space of two and one-

half scale rows of cream ground color; median dorsal black stripe occupies five and two half scale rows. Moving anteriorly, the median dorsal black stripe becomes brown on entering the parietal scales and continues as a brown stripe to the rostrum; a small cream colored ocellus with a black periphery lying in the center of the parietal region; from eye forward, intervening light stripe peppered with black spots. Venter immaculate; dark brown or black spots on chin and infralabials.

Measurements in mm.—Head length (snout to jaw angle) 14; head width 8; total length 340; tail length 98.

Variation.—The paratypes agree in most characters except in scale counts. A table is appended to show the variations.

Remarks.—The geography of this area does not differ greatly from that in which the typical subspecies is known to occur in Oaxaca, Chiapas and in northern Central America. The specimen referred to by Bailey,^o reported to have been collected in Costa Rica, must be verified.

The specimens of *p. taylori* which I have before me are somewhat smaller than the specimens of *p. piceivittis* which I have examined. Whether or not this is due to the age of the specimens, I do not know. All were collected at an altitude of from 800-1400 meters elevation.

DATA ON *CONIOPHANES PICEIVITTIS TAYLORI*

Museum	EHT-HMS	EHT-HMS	EH ^o -HMS	KUMNH
No.	23523	23524	5197	23789
Sex (or age).....	♂	♀	Juv.	♀
Scale formula	21-25-19	23-25-19	23-21-25-A	23-25-19
Ventrals	169	171	165	170
Subcaudals	90	87	85	78-
Supralabials	8-8	8-8	8-8	8-8
Infralabials	9-9	9-10	10-10	9-10
Total length (mm.)....	340	330	188	240
Tail length (mm.).....	98	85	48	58

Sonora michoacanensis michoacanensis (Dugès)

Contia michoacanensis Dugès, in Cope, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., vol. 22, 1884 (1885), pp. 178-179 ("Michoacán").

Sonora michoacanensis michoacanensis Stickel, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 56, 1943, pp. 113-116.

Sonora erythura Taylor, Herpetologica, vol. 1, 1937, pp. 69-71, pl. 6, fig. 1, (type locality, 10 mi. south of Taxco, Guerrero).

There are two specimens of *Sonora michoacanensis michoacanensis* in this collection (KUMNH Nos. 23790, 23791). Scale rows 15-15-15; supralabials 7; infralabials 7; preoculars 1; postoculars 2;

^o Bailey, Joseph R., Mich. Acad. of Sci., Arts and Letters, vol. 24, part II; 1938, pub. 1939, pp. 29, 30, 31.

chinshields 2; loreal present; anal divided. Anteriorly on the body the color is arranged in triads composed of two black bands separated by a white band of about the same width. An orange band two or three times as wide as either the black or the white bands separates these from the next black and white triad. Near the middle of body, the orange gives way to black, presenting black and white diads on the posterior part of the body. However occasionally some orange may be visible in the black annuli on the ventral surface. The tail is solid orange.

Taylor (*loc. cit.*) has described this Guerrero species under the name of *Sonora erythrura*, having compared his specimen with the figures given by Günther in (1895) *Biologia Centrali-Americana. Reptilia and Batrachia*, pl. 36, fig. C, named *Homalocranium michoacanense* and found it different. He was unaware that these specimens of Günther actually represented an undescribed form, which has since been named *Sonora michoacanensis mutabilis* by Stickel (*loc. cit.*) (pp. 116-117).

DATA ON SONORA MICHOCANENSIS MICHOCANENSIS

No.	Sex	Ventrals	Caudals	Temporals	Total length	Tail length	Annuli
23790	♀	176	41	1 2	290	50	16
23791	♀	177	42	1 1	340	60	15

Oxybelis auratus (Bell)

Dryinus auratus Bell, *Journ. Zool.*, vol. 2, 1825, pp. 324-326, pl. 12; "Mexico." (It appears that *auratus* antedates *acuminatus* Wied. The specific and subspecific relationship of Mexican forms is still open to question.)

Oxybelis aeneus auratus Bogert and Oliver, (part), *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, vol. 83, 1945, pp. 381-392, figs. 10-11.

Coluber acuminatus Wied, *Abbildungen zur Naturgeschichte Brasiliens*, Lief. 14, 1822 (1830?), pl. 1.

Oxybelis acuminatus Steindachner, *Reise der österreichischen Fregatte Novara . . . Reptilien*, 1867, p. 72. Boulenger, *Catalogue of the Snakes in the British Museum*, vol. 3, 1896, pp. 192-193. Bocourt, *Mission Scientifique au Mexique et dans l'Amérique centrale; Etude sur les reptiles*, livr. 15, 1897, pp. 838-840, pl. 65, fig. 4. Taylor, *Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull.*, vol. 27, 1941, p. 138, pl. 6, figs. 7, 8, 9.

Oxybelis fulgidus Crammins (*nec* Daudin), *Copeia*, 1937, No. 4, p. 233.

Two specimens obtained from the Chilpancingo region referred to this species, give the following data: preoculars 1, postoculars 2, supralabials 8-8, scale formula 17-17-13. The coloration is normal for the species.

DATA ON OXYBELIS AURATUS (Bell)

No.	Sex	Ventrals	Caudals	Infra-labials	Body length	Tail length
23795	♀	195	177	9-9	1235	500
23796	♂	192	184	9-10	1220	510